

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

**SELECTIONS**

**FROM THE**

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

**PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,**

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**

**OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND BERAR.**

**Received up to 9th July, 1881.**

**POLITICAL.**

The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 9th July, referring to the  
Afghan affairs.                      impending hostilities between the Amír  
Abdul Rahman Khán and Aiyub

Khán, argues that it would not be wise on the part of the British Government to allow confusion and disorder to prevail in Afghanistan for a long period. We are a civilized people, and therefore it does not become us to tolerate bloodshed in a neighbouring country. Moreover, it should be observed that Herat is the key of Afghanistan, and is regarded by the king of Persia as an integral portion of his territories. He may be induced to avail himself of the present opportunity to seize Herat, and it is well known that he is eagerly endeavouring to ingratiate himself with the new Czar. Even if Persia does not seize Herat, Aiyub Khan may apply to her or to Russia herself for aid. In these circumstances, we should endeavour to restore peace and order in Afghanistan as soon as possible. If the Amír Abdul Rahman

Circulation,  
715 copies.

Khán does not consider himself strong enough to expel his rival from Afghanistan, we should confirm Aiyub Khán in the possession of Herat with the consent of the Amir, and effect a reconciliation between them.

Circulation,  
1,150 copies.

The *Arya Patrika* of the 1st July, in regard to the Afghan affairs, remarks:—"Civil war has fairly broken out in Afghanistan. Abdul Rahman, who was chosen by the Government of India as the most likely to succeed as Amir of Cabul, is evidently not acceptable to the whole country. A large party has gathered round another candidate for the throne, Aiyub Khán, who has been strengthening himself at Herat. He has been for some time maturing his plans to march thence upon Kandahar. On June 3rd some of his troops encountered at Girishk, a place between Herat and Kandahar, a part of the Amir's force and at first overcame the irregulars, but afterwards were dispersed by the regulars. A telegram from Kandahar, dated June 17th, reports a defeat of Aiyub's force at Karez-i-Safed and the death of his General, Sirdar Abdullah Khan, the arrival of the corpse of the latter with 52 prisoners at Kandahar, and Aiyub's force as having been 900 cavalry. It is impossible to see yet when this civil war will end. The English wisely wish the Afghans to decide amongst themselves as to whom they will have for their ruler, and therefore decline to interfere unless it becomes their clear duty on international grounds to do so."

#### NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,  
180 copies.

The *Harish Chandrika*, No. 4, (published at Udaipur) advises the native chiefs to reduce their armies and the police, and to devote the saving that would be effected in this way to the spread of education, the improvement of agriculture, and other useful purposes. When the Government has guaranteed to them the protection of their States, they need not maintain large armies at a heavy cost. Moreover, it should be observed that their armies are quite inefficient. Each



native chief should keep a small but efficient body of troops and the police.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 8th July protests against the

Circulation,  
715 copies.

The installation of practice of placing young chiefs eighteen or nineteen years of age on the throne and bestowing full powers upon them at once. In spite of the best arrangements made by Government for their education, they generally do not receive a thorough education, and are by no means capable of managing the affairs of a State at so early an age. Native society is unfavourable to the growth of good habits. It would be better if young native chiefs were sent to England for some time in order to complete their education there. In our opinion no young chief should be placed on the throne until he has passed a prescribed examination, and full powers should not be bestowed upon young chiefs at once.

The *Ajtáb-i-Hind* (Jallandhar) of the 2nd July does not

The removal of cantonment from Peshawar to Atak.

approve of the proposed transfer of the military cantonment from Peshawar to Atak on political grounds.

The removal of the cantonment from Peshawar will lead the frontier tribes to imagine that the Government has removed the cantonment through fear of them. They are a lawless people and frequently commit breaches of the peace. The removal of the troops from Peshawar will make them more bold.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* of the 5th July states that it is

Circulation,  
425 copies.

The investiture of some officers with the insignia of the Order of the Bath.

believed that His Excellency the Viceroy will hold a darbar to invest some officers who rendered distinguished

services in Afghanistan during the late war with the insignia of the Order of the Bath, and urges that the darbar should be held at Lahore.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Mashir-i-Qaisar* of the 5th July expresses satisfaction that the Government has taken the complaints published by the editor of the *Jám-i-Jamshed* about the alleged misconduct of Maulvi Sami-ulla Khan, the Subordinate Judge of Moradabad, towards him into consideration and has withdrawn Small Cause Court powers from him. (The *Jám-i-Jamshed* also expresses satisfaction at the withdrawal of the powers from Maulvi Sami-ulla Khan, and thanks the Government for it.)

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* of the 6th July says that Dr. Leitner has rendered many services to the natives for which they ought to be very thankful to him. As regards the educational policy of the Panjab University, which has irritated some natives against him, it is unjust to hold him responsible for it. There are many members in the Senate, and he is only one of them. It is to be regretted that the natives have not the courage to express their opinions freely. The native chiefs who contributed subscriptions for the establishment of the University, and the native members of the Senate, should have opposed the policy of the University when it was under the consideration of the Senate. As the Bill regarding the raising of the Lahore College to the status of a University has not yet been passed, they can even now agitate the matter if they please. The Government itself appears to be averse to the encouragement of the spread of high education among the natives. Lord Lawrence established nine scholarships for the students who desired to go to England for the prosecution of their studies, but the scholarships were soon abolished. The Government has abolished the Delhi College. The Indian Association of Lahore sent a memorial to the Government of India protesting against the scheme of investing the Lahore College with the full powers of a University, but still the Government has resolved to raise the college to the status of



a University. The editor then argues that English should continue to be a compulsory subject at the University examinations.

The Rohtak correspondent of the *Panjábi Akhbár* of the 2nd July, referring to the orders of the Government of India about the increased employment of Musalmans in the public service, complains that these orders are utterly disregarded at Rohtak. Nearly all the Government servants at that place, from Judicial Assistant to chaprasi, are all Hindus. The Hindu officers have great influence. There are many well-educated Musalmans in the district who are anxious to enter the Government service, but they cannot have access to the Deputy Commissioner. When any Musalman submits a petition to the Deputy Commissioner praying that he may be appointed an apprentice, the *sarishtahdar* writes orders on his petition to the effect there is no opening, and has the orders signed by the Deputy Commissioner. Those few Musalmans who are already in the service get no promotion.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Another correspondent of the same paper urges that the rules for the prevention of venereal diseases should be introduced within municipal limits in every town.

The prevention of venereal diseases.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr* of the 6th July urges that the commission charged on money-orders should be reduced from one rupee to 8 annas per cent.

Circulation, 490 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 4th July, writing from Meerut, referring to the case of James Rayes, a European soldier, who killed a native at Mian Mir, and was acquitted by Mr. Justice Plowden, is grieved to state that Europeans do not regard

Circulation, 517 copies.

The case of the European soldier who killed a native at Mian Mir, and was acquitted by the Panjab Chief Court.

natives as human beings, and kill them without the least hesitation. Whenever a native falls a victim to the blows of a European, the civil surgeon ascribes his death to the rupture of the spleen. Do the Members of Her Majesty's Privy Council and of Parliament hear of these cases or not? The sentence of transportation for life passed by Mr. Justice Douglas Straight on Michael Davey led the natives to expect that impartial justice would be done them against Europeans in future. But it is to be regretted that Mr. Justice Plowden has fixed an indelible stain on the fair fame of the Panjab Chief Court. Had a native killed a European, such indulgence would never have been shown to him. He would have been at once hanged or transported for life. The miserable condition to which the natives have been reduced brings tears into our eyes. Even when one of their countrymen is killed they are quite helpless. Judges of the Panjab Chief Court, were you instructed at the time of your appointment not to inflict any punishment on any European who might do an injury to a native? You must remember that you have to appear before the tribunal of God. Sir Robert Egerton and Lord Ripon should take notice of the case in question.

Circulation,  
365 copies.

The *Lawrence Gazette* (Meerut) of the 5th July says that the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* of Calcutta, in its issue of the 23rd ultimo, referred to the charges that have been brought against Mr. Fisher, the Collector of Meerut, and took him to task for his alleged misconduct. The *Shola-i-Tur* of Cawnpore published a vernacular translation of the article, with the remark that it was surprising that none of the Meerut papers had referred to the case. The *Lawrence Gazette* then publishes an article communicated by a local correspondent, and the editor concurs in the sentiments expressed therein. The writer states that the charges which have been brought against Mr. Fisher by some interested persons are utterly false. Mr. Fisher committed no fault if he attended the fair

The case of J. H. Fisher,  
Esq., C.S., the Collector  
and Magistrate of Meerut.



in order to preserve order. He extended the term of the fair with a view to encourage trade, and for this we ought to be thankful to him instead of censuring him. Those persons who contributed subscriptions did so voluntarily. There was no pressure brought to bear upon them. All classes of the people except a few interested persons are satisfied with Mr. Fisher. He is a just, honest, and courteous officer. The Meerut papers hitherto refrained from noticing the case simply because the charges were groundless. Their silence should have induced other native papers not to notice them.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (Amraoti) of the 4th July states that a circular has lately been issued by the Resident at Hyderabad to the effect that when the principal debtor writes a bond on a stamped paper and his surety writes a separate agreement below that of the debtor on the same paper, the bond should be considered as if it were two separate bonds and should be charged stamp fee accordingly. We do not see the object of the circular. If such bonds are charged double fee, the debtor and sureties will write the same agreement in future and thus evade the provisions of this circular. This circular should have been published in the Residency orders and in all the vernacular newspapers of Berar, in order that the people might become acquainted with its provisions. Such an order should not have been quietly sent to courts. Moreover, such an order seems to be unjust. The bonds in question are not charged a double stamp fee in other provinces. The subject lately engaged the attention of the Bombay High Court. That court decided that there was nothing objectionable in the practice. The *Sindhu* also complains, on the authority of a correspondent, that an instrument written on the back of a stamped paper is regarded as illegal or invalid in Berar. There is no provision to this effect in the Stamp Act. The Bombay Government also issued an order (No. 4242) in 1879 prohibiting the writing of any instrument on the back of a

Circulation,  
129 copies.

stamped paper, but that order is not observed by the courts in Bombay. Hundreds of instruments written on the back of stamped papers have been filed in courts since, but none of them has yet been rejected by any court on that ground.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Berar Samáchr* of the 4th July, referring to the orders issued by the Government of India prohibiting the attachment of any portion of the salaries of Government servants whose pay is below Rs. 50 in execution of the decrees of civil courts.

The non-attachment of the salaries of Government servants whose pay is less than Rs. 50 in execution of the decrees of civil courts, remarks that the rule about the attachment of the salaries of Government servants was a good one. A portion of the pay of a judgment-debtor went to the decree-holder, and a portion was left to the judgment-debtor with which he supported himself and his family. But if the salaries of Government servants are not attached in future, the decree-holders will execute decrees and send them to prison. Thus both the decree-holders and the judgment-debtors will be exposed to a great deal of inconvenience and loss.

The *Sáhas* of the 2nd July, referring to the untoward Shibpur Engineering College affair, condemns the conduct of the students in forwarding a memorial to the Director of Public Instruction against Mr. Fouracres, and in not withdrawing their names from the memorial when the Director asked them to do so under the penalty of expulsion from the college. The writer also takes the editors of the Bengali papers of Bengal to task for insinuating that the Director passed orders unfavorable to the students because Mr. Fouracres is a European. A pupil committed a fault and his tutor punished him for it. What has the difference of race to do here? Some of our Bengali contemporaries appear to be under the impression that patriotism consists in exhibiting their indignation towards Europeans as soon as they

The Shibpur Engineering College affair.



hear a complaint against any, European ; but they are mistaken. The editor does not, however, consider Mr. Fouracres to be altogether free from blame. The students of the Shibpur College are not boys, but they are generally grown-up men. It would have been enough had Mr. Fouracres warned Shrish Chander to be more careful in future. Moreover, Mr. Fouracres does not appear to be popular with the students, otherwise the majority of them would not have signed the memorial in question. This does not reflect much credit on him. The writer approves of the decision of the Bengal Government in the case. Had the Government dismissed Mr. Fouracres, or transferred him to some other post in accordance with the wishes of the students, they would have become very bold and would misbehave towards their teachers on every occasion. It is essentially necessary that the students should treat their tutor with respect and obey him.

A correspondent of the *Bharti Vilas* of the 5th July, writing from Ajmere, complains that the

Circulation,  
200 copies.

Houses for the clerks  
of the Railway offices at  
Ajmere.

native clerks belonging to the head-offices of the Rajputana State Railway which were removed from Agra to Ajmere some time ago are exposed to great inconvenience from the scarcity of houses. The owners of houses charge them heavy rent. The Government should construct houses for them outside the town.



## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Afshar-i-Hind</i>	... Jalandhar, Urdu	...	Weekly	... Barkat Ali	1881. July 2nd	1881. July 4th	...
2 <i>Afshar-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	... Divan Buta Singh,	1st	4th & 6th respectively.	660 copies.
3 <i>Agra Akhbar</i>	... Agra	Ditto	Weekly	... Khwaja Yusuf Ali,	June 28th	3rd	225
4 <i>Ahsan-al-Akhbar</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	... Ali Husain Khan	30th	4th	115
5 <i>Ahsan-i-Sikandar</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	... Ahmad Bakhsh	July 6th	9th	...
6 <i>Ain-al-Akhbar</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	... Ashraf Ali	3rd	4th	...
7 <i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	... Kamta Prasad	2nd	4th	140
8 <i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	... Mukund Ram	2nd & 6th	4th & 9th respectively.	1,700
9 <i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	... Mirza Faiyaz Beg	1st	5th	80
10 <i>Akhbar-i-Tamannai</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	... Puran Chand	"	3rd	125
11 <i>Akmal-al-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	... Fakhr-al-din	5th	8th	80
12 <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	... Aligarh	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	... Golab Rai	2nd & 5th	4th & 6th respectively.	276 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
13 <i>Almora Akhbar</i>	... Almora	Hindi	Bi-monthly,	... Sada Nand	1st	4th	51 copies.
14 <i>Anjuman-i-Akhbar</i>	... Shahjahanpur.	Urdu	Ditto	... Moti Mian	"	3rd	20
15 <i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Weekly	... Mir Nisar Ali	5th	9th	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
16 <i>Anwar-al-Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	... Tegh Bahadur	4th	6th	125 copies.
17 <i>Arqa Patrika</i>	... Benares	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Monthly	... London Mission	1st	7th	1,150



16	Ashraf-ul-Akhbar	Delhi	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Mirza Khan	...	"	4th	...	100	"
19	Berur Samachar	Akola	Marathi	Weekly	Khande Rao Balaji,	...	"	7th	...	250	"
20	Bharat Dipikā	Lahore	Hindi	Monthly	Mukund Ram	...	For the month of	3rd	...	...	"
21	Bharat Vilas	Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Jamna Das	...	Asarh.	7th	...	200	"
22	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari	Bareilly	Urdu	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	...	July 5th	5th	...	225	"
23	Dabdaba-i-Sikandri	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	...	" 2nd	6th	...	410	"
24	Delhi Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Husain Ali	...	" 4th	5th	...	225	"
25	Gurmukhi Akhbar	Ditto	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	...	" 2nd	3rd & 9th	...	300	"
26	Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	...	...	June 29th & 6th	respectively.	...	...	"
27	Hariak Chandrika	Udaipur	Hindi	Monthly	Damodar Shastri	...	July.	4th	...	180	"
28	Hidayat Javidani	Agra	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Jhabbe Lal	...	For the month of	7th	...	80	"
29	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	...	Asarh.	4th & 8th	...	188	"
30	Jahar-i-Tar	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Rae Ganeshi Lal	...	June 30th	respectively.	...	50	"
31	Jam Janshed	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	...	July 2nd & 6th	5th	...	160	"
32	Karnamah	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	...	1st	4th	...	250	"
33	Kashi Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Baleshwar Prasad	...	June 17th & 24th	7th	...	725 copies (in-	
34	Kavi Vachan Sudha	Ditto	Hindi	Ditto	Chintamani Rao	...	June 1st	4th	...	cluding 370	
35	Kavyat Samachar	Allahabad,	Urdu	Monthly	Sheo Narain	...	June 18th, 20th	copies taken	...	by Govt.)	"
36	Khair Khud-i-Alam	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Mir Hasan	...	& 27th.	3rd	...	350 copies,	"
37	Khair Khud-i-Hind	Ditto	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-monthly	Maha Narain	...	28th	4th	...	250	"
38	Khair Khud-i-Oudh	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Khairati Lal	...	July 1st	6th	...	90	"
39	Khat-i-Nar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Jawwad Ali	...	"	4th	...	...	"
						...	"	"	...	20	"
						...	June 30th	"	...	490 copies (in-	"
						...	July 2nd & 6th	" 5th & 9th	...	cluding 86	"
						...		respectively.	...	copies taken	"
						...			...	by Govt.)	"

## List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
40	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Salyid Jamil-al-din,	July 7th	1881.	365 copies.
41	Mawar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Gobardhan Das	" 4th	"	100 "
42	Mashir-i-Qaisar	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	" 5th	"	200 "
43	Mishir-i-Darakhehda,	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	June 24th & 1st July.	"	150 "
44	Mishir-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhib-ul-lah	" 30th	"	90 "
45	Mitra Vids	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Ram	July 4th	"	250 "
46	Murqa-i-Tahrir	Lucknow,	Urdu	Bi-monthly,	Bihari Lal	" 1st	"	125 "
47	Mutla-i-Nar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Nabi Baksh	" 7th	"	32 "
48	Naiyar-i-Azam	Moradabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Amjid Ali	" "	"	120 "
49	Nairang Mazdmin	Muttra	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Meva Ram	June 30th	"	193 "
50	Najmal Akhbar	Etawah	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Hayat,	July 1st	"	200 "
51	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamna Das	" 7th	"	325 "
52	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Ambica Prasad	" 5th	"	106 "
53	Nar Afshan	Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	" 7th	"	700 "
54	Nar-al-Anwar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 9th	"	387 "
55	Nusrat-al-Akhdar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	June 24th & 1st July.	"	80 "
56	Nusrat-al-Islam	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" 4th to 9th	"	50 "
57	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prasad	July	"	715 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.).
58	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	" 5th	"	600 copies.



59	Panjabi Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Azim,	"	2nd & 6th	"	5th & 9th respectively.	300 copies.
60	Panjab Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Fateh-al-din	"	5th	"	9th	150
61	Patiala Akhbar	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	"	4th	"	8th	300
62	Pramed Sindhu	Amraoti	Marathi	Ditto	Eshvant Govind Satarkar.	"	"	"	7th	129
63	Prince of Wales' Gazette.	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Rae Ganeshi Lal	"	"	"	"	50
64	Qaisar-al-Akhbar	Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Latif	"	3rd	"	4th	125
65	Rafah-i-Am	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	"	"	"	8th	600
66	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	"	4th & 7th	"	5th & 8th respectively.	517
67	Rohilkhand Akhbar	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Bishan Sarup	June 25th	June 25th	"	5th	110
68	Sabha Kapurthala	Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Sharf-al-din	July 2nd	July 2nd	"	4th	200
69	Sadiq-al-Akhbar	Bhawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Quds	7th	7th	"	9th	455
70	Safir-i-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bulagi Das	June 30th	June 30th	"	4th	150
71	Sahas	Allahabad	Bengali	Weekly	Haidar Ali	July 2nd	July 2nd	"	3rd	325
72	Shola-i-Tar	Cawnpore	Urdu	Ditto	Golab Rai	5th	5th	"	8th	94
73	Tahzib-al-Akhlaq	Aligarh	Ditto	Monthly	Manni Lal	For the month of Rajab.	For the month of Rajab.	"	9th	300
74	Tahzib-al-Asar	Sitapur	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	July 1st	July 1st	"	4th	900
75	Victoria Paper	Sialkot	Ditto	Bi-weekly		"	4th	"	8th	

ALLAHABAD:

The 14th July, 1881. }

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PRINTED AT THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

